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## Checklist of the Vascular Flora of St. Catherines Island, Georgia

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### ABSTRACT

From 1983 to 1986, a survey was made of vascular plants on St. Catherines Island (2916 ha) in Liberty County along the Georgia coast. A total of 373 species was collected and identified. The floristic diversity of St. Catherines Island is low compared with that of several similar barrier islands. This may be due in part to the extensive

cultivation of Sea Island cotton by the European settlers and the 20th century use of the island for cattle production. When these factors are combined with the presence of feral pigs and overpopulation of deer, the low diversity is understandable.

### INTRODUCTION

A reasonably complete and documented list of the vascular plants of St. Catherines Island was needed to support various scientific programs of the St. Catherines Island Foundation and other activities. Therefore, we conducted a floristic survey from 1983 to the end of 1986, collecting at various times throughout several growing seasons. At the time of each visit, we examined selected habitats for vascular plant species in addition to collecting the general flora.

### NATURAL HISTORY

The natural history of St. Catherines Island has been discussed by Thomas et al. (1978) and is not repeated in detail here. Physiographically and culturally, St. Catherines is typical of barrier islands of Georgia. Developed along a low-energy coastline, St. Catherines is composed of distinct Pleistocene and Holocene coastal deposits dating back 40,000 years and 5000 years before the present time,

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TABLE 1  
Sequence of Events Impacting St. Catherines Island

2200 B.C.–1150 A.D.	American Indian preagriculture
1150–1550 A.D.	Mixture of agriculture & hunting-gathering
1550–1686	Spanish Mission Period
1700s	British influence
1770–1830	Timber & farming
1800–1860	Sea Island cotton
1864–1867	Tunis Campbell & Freedmen
1870–1929	Sea Island cotton
1929	Purchased by New York investors
1937	Regained by Savannah family
1940	Timber sales
1942–1945	Army troops
1943	Purchased by Noble family
1945–1975	Cattle ranching
1975–	St. Catherines Foundation

respectively. As is usual for barrier islands, extensive salt marshes occur between the island and the mainland. Remarkably, an ocean-side salt marsh has formed at the center of the island.

American Indians arrived by ca. 2200 B.C. and evidence of a mixed agriculture-hunting/gathering culture extends to 1150 A.D. European settlement occurred about 500 years ago, and disturbed the island flora with lumbering, extensive agriculture, grazing, feral animals, and the elimination of natural predators—activities that greatly influenced the present-day flora. The important events are summarized in table 1 and discussed in detail in Thomas et al. (1978). The use of the island

for the production of long-staple Sea Island cotton (1800–1860) and more recently (1945–1975) for cattle production were devastating to the native flora. According to Mr. Royce Hayes (personal commun.), ca. 600 cattle were on the island in 1975 (now mostly removed). About 1300 swine were trapped and sold, reducing the number to ca. 150 in 1976, at which time removal by shooting began. Since 1976, around 1000 swine have been shot and killed, and the remaining population is estimated to be about 300 to 400 swine. At the time this study began, the deer population was exceedingly large as evidenced by the distinct browse line which was as high as the deer could reach. The grazing herbivores (deer and cattle) had simply been eating almost every available digestible plant. This impression was strengthened when vascular species richness on St. Catherines was compared with data from several other southeastern United States barrier islands (see table 2 and fig. 1). In addition to the grazing problem, swine dig up plants with their snouts (rooting), which results in a detrimental effect.

FLORA

Sites from the north end of the island to the south end, including recently disturbed areas around the headquarters and the animal enclosures, were sampled (fig. 2). Some of the sites chosen for intensive collecting are described below. North Pasture, a grass savanna with scattered, mature longleaf pines and occasional wet depressions, has exotic grasses in addition to the native flora. Also on the northern part of the island are Indian shell

TABLE 2  
Area and Number of Species on Selected Islands

	StCA, Ga.	SAPE, Ga.	SHIP, Miss.	WALL, Va.	ASSA, Va./Md.	SEAI, Ga.
Pteridophytes	6	11	3	9	10	16
Gymnosperms	6	6	2	3	5	9
Monocots	157	201	98	134	173	275
Dicots	204	386	209	234	374	512
Total	373	604	312	380	562	812
Area (hectares)	2916	4414	400	ca. 2000	8812	ca. 30, 901

StCA—St. Catherines Island; SAPE—Sapelo Island (Duncan, 1982); SHIP—Ship Island (Miller and Jones, 1967); WALL—Wallop Island (Klotz, 1986); ASSA—Assateague Island (Hill, 1986); and SEAI—Sea Islands (Sharpe, ms).

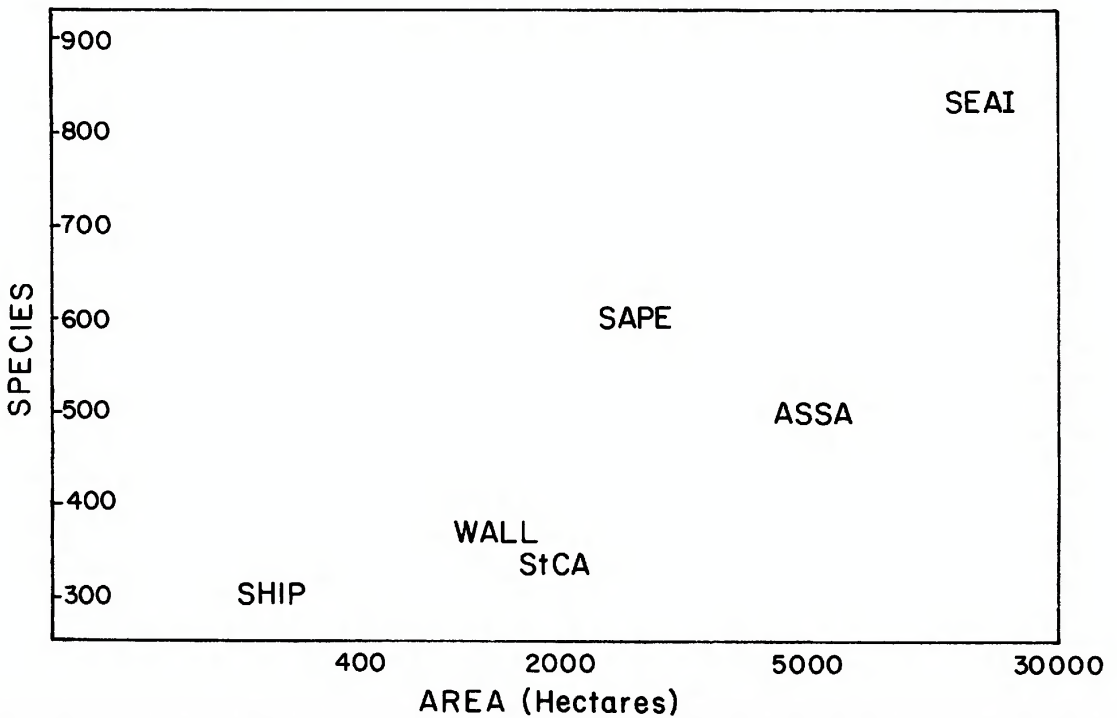


Fig. 1. Comparison of Assateague Island, Va./Md. (ASSA), St. Catherines Island, Ga. (StCA), Sapelo Island, Ga. (SAPE), Sea Islands of Georgia (SEAI), Ship Island, Miss. (SHIP), and Wallop Island, Va. (WALL) by number of vascular plant species and by area of the sites.

middens where oyster shells have decomposed into soil which supports an interesting vegetation. North Beach, an eroding beach with low dunes and a narrow foredune area, is backed by species-rich freshwater sloughs. Seaside Marsh is a saltwater marsh on the ocean side of the island, an unusual occurrence since most barrier islands have salt marshes on the mainland sides. This tidal salt marsh is dominated by cordgrass and black rush and contains salt pans with specialized vegetation. Two small hammocks in Seaside Marsh were also sampled. Facing Seaside Marsh are Pleistocene bluffs. On the Pleistocene backbone of the island are dry oak-hickory ridges, with intervening areas of successional pine stands and successional hardwood-palmetto communities.

Several ponds (including Gator Pond, Greenseed Pond, Wammasssee Pond, Flag Pond, and Beach Pond) and the freshwater sloughs which surround Yankee Bridge Road were sampled for aquatics. At the tabby ruins of South End, an open pasture, high salt marsh, and hardwood-palmetto woods abut

to provide an excellent site for collecting. The largest stand of cabbage palmettos for a Georgia barrier island is in the southern part of the island. The maritime live oak forest near Beach Pond is dissected by the high salt-marsh and freshwater sloughs and provides other habitats which were sampled.

The paucity of vascular flora becomes striking (fig. 1) when St. Catherines (2916 ha and 373 species of vascular plants) is compared with Ship Island, Mississippi (400 ha and 312 species). This may be an unsuitable comparison since Ship Island does not have the history of cotton production that the Sea Islands of Georgia have. Sapelo Island, Georgia, is one-third larger than St. Catherines and has ca. 200 more species of plants. Although much of Sapelo Island was under cultivation for Sea Island cotton, it did not have intensive cattle ranching or a large population of feral swine. In addition, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources allows trapping and hunting of deer on Sapelo for population control.

A complete set of collected herbarium



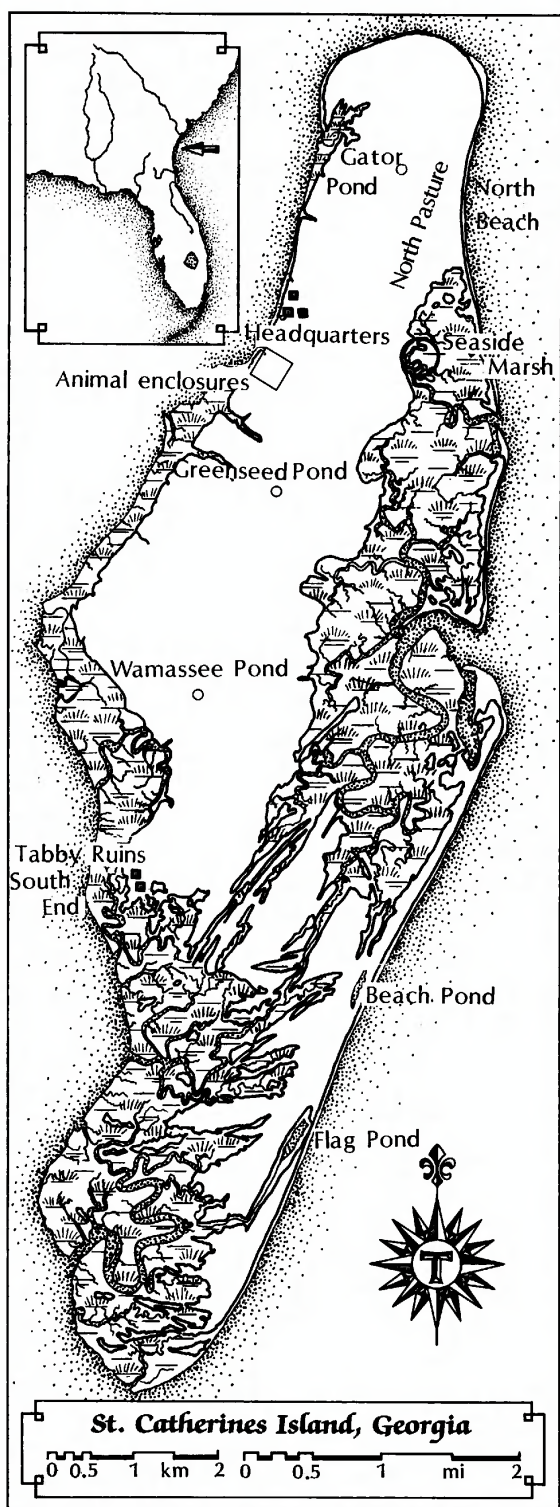


Fig. 2. Map of St. Catherines Island showing major collecting sites.

specimens has been deposited in the St. Catharines Island Foundation herbarium on the island and is available to facilitate on-site identification. Another set has been deposited in the University of Georgia Herbarium (GA). Replicate specimens have been distributed to other herbaria as part of the GA exchange program. In the Plant List, the nomenclature and taxonomy follow primarily that of Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1979, 1981), USDA list (1982), and Coile and Jones (1985). Since Radford et al. provided the most complete manual for the area, names in their manual will be given in brackets if they differ from those in this plant list. A few omissions are bound to occur in any catalog of the flora of a particular area. It is likely that additional species may naturally colonize the island or become established because of the transport of materials such as seeds or hay. Also, deletions may occur for various reasons. We hope the checklist will be useful to persons utilizing the facilities of the Foundation and will serve as a stimulus for future botanical research.

### VEGETATION: COLONIAL PERIOD AND PRESENT DAY<sup>3</sup>

At the time of European settlement, the island probably consisted of (1) coastal strand vegetation facing the Atlantic Ocean, (2) successional dune vegetation on Holocene sediments, (3) tidal salt marsh on recently submerged sediments, (4) maritime forest dominated by live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) on Pleistocene formations, (5) small stands of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and slash pine (*P. elliottii*) about old clearings by American Indians and natural openings, (6) pond pine forests (*P. serotina*) on poorly drained Pleistocene substrates, (7) interdunal freshwater marshes on Holocene formations, and (8) hickory (*Carya glabra*)-dominated communities on sandy ridges of the Pleistocene part of the island. Remnants of these vegetation types can still be found along with several successional communities and plant communities resulting from cultural prac-

<sup>3</sup> Authorities for plant names are listed at the end of the paper.

tices (Odum, 1971). They are similar to those reported by Bratton (1985).

Currently, the major plant communities may be described as follows: (1) coastal strand vegetation which is lacking in some characteristic species such as railroad vine [*Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br. in Turkey] and has sparse numbers of species such as sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*); (2) tidal salt marsh dominated by cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) and black rush (*Juncus roemerianus*); (3) maritime forest with live oak and numerous other woody plants such as American holly (*Ilex opaca*), cabbage palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), grapes (*Vitis* spp.), redbay (*Persea borbonia*), etc.; (4) successional dune vegetation with waxmyrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), cabbage palmetto, longleaf pine, slash pine, green brier (*Smilax* spp.), grapes, yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*, sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*), redbay, etc.; (5) freshwater marshes with cattails (*Typha*), rice rush (*Juncus effusus*), waterlily (*Nymphaea odorata*), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.); (6) pastures with broomsedge (*Andropogon* spp.) and exotic introduced grasses such as Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum* var. *saurae*), and carpet grass (*Axonopus affinis*); (7) old fields replaced by longleaf and slash pine, occasional live oaks, and a wax myrtle-palmetto understory; (8) Pleistocene sand ridges of slight elevation dominated by hickories and scattered oaks; (9)

poorly drained forests dominated by slash and pond pines; and (10) second-growth forest dominated by mixed live oak, pine, and hickory occupying a Spanish-American Indian field (to the north of the mission site).

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## ST. CATHERINES ISLAND CURRENT PLANT LIST

### PTERIDOPHYTES

#### Aspleniaceae

*Asplenium platyneuron* (L.) Oakes "Ebony spleenwort"

#### Azollaceae

*Azolla caroliniana* Willd. "Mosquito fern"

#### Blechnaceae

*Woodwardia areolata* (L.) T. Moore "Netted chain-fern"

#### Osmundaceae

*Osmunda cinnamomea* L. "Cinnamon fern"

#### Polypodiaceae

*Polypodium polypodioides* (L.) Watt "Resurrection fern"

#### Pteridaceae

*Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn "Bracken fern"

### GYMNOSPERMS

#### Cupressaceae

*Juniperus virginiana* L. "Red cedar"

## Pinaceae

- Pinus elliottii* Engelm. "Slash pine"  
*Pinus glabra* Walter "Spruce pine"  
*Pinus palustris* Miller "Longleaf pine"  
*Pinus serotina* Michaux "Pond pine"  
*Pinus taeda* L. "Loblolly pine"

## ANGIOSPERMS

## MONOCOTS/LILIOPSIDA

## Agavaceae

- Yucca aloifolia* L. "Spanish bayonet"

## Alismataceae

- Sagittaria stagnorum* Small "Arrowhead"  
*Sagittaria subulata* (L.) Buch. "Arrowhead"

## Araceae

- Arisaema dracontium* (L.) Schott "Green dragon"

## Bromeliaceae

- Tillandsia usneoides* (L.) L. "Spanish moss"

## Commelinaceae

- Commelina communis* L. "Dayflower"  
*Commelina erecta* L. "Dayflower"

## Cyperaceae

- Bulbostylis ciliatifolia* (Elliott) Fern. var. *coarctata* (Elliott) Kral "Bulbostylis"  
*Bulbostylis stenophylla* (Elliott) Clarke "Bulbostylis"  
*Carex alata* Torrey "Sedge"  
*Carex albolutescens* Schwein. "Sedge"  
*Carex atlantica* Bailey ssp. *capillacea* (Bailey) Reznicek "Sedge"  
*Carex dasycarpa* Muhlenb. "Sedge"  
*Carex glaucescens* Elliott "Sedge"  
*Carex muhlenbergii* Schk. "Sedge"  
*Cladium jamaicense* Crantz "Sawgrass"  
*Cyperus distinctus* Steudel "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus esculentus* L. "Yellow nut-grass"  
*Cyperus filicinus* Vahl "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus globulosus* Aubl. "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus haspan* L. "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus hermaphroditus* (Jacq.) Britton "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus odoratus* L. "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus plukenetii* Fern. "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus polystachyos* Rottb. "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus retrorsus* Chapman "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus tenuifolius* (Steudel) Dandy in Exel. "Sweetrush"  
*Cyperus tetragonus* Elliott "Sweetrush"  
*Dichromena latifolia* Baldwin "Giant whitetop sedge"  
*Eleocharis baldwinii* (Torrey) Chapman "Spikerush"  
*Eleocharis flavescens* (Poiret) Urban "Spikerush"  
*Eleocharis montevidensis* Kunth "Spikerush"  
*Eleocharis parvula* (Roemer & Schultes) Link "Spikerush"  
*Eleocharis quadrangulata* (Michaux) Roemer & Schultes "Spikerush"  
*Fimbristylis autumnalis* (L.) Roemer & Schultes "Fimbristylis"  
*Fimbristylis caroliniana* (Lam.) Fern. "Fimbristylis"  
*Fimbristylis castanea* (Michaux) Vahl "Fimbristylis"  
*Fimbristylis vahlii* (Lam.) Link "Fimbristylis"  
*Fuirena squarrosa* Michaux "Umbrella grass"  
*Lipocarpa maculata* (Michaux) Torrey "Lipocarpa"  
*Rhynchospora baldwinii* A. Gray "Rhynchospora"  
*Rhynchospora caduca* Elliott "Rhynchospora"  
*Rhynchospora fascicularis* (Michaux) Vahl "Rhynchospora"



*Scirpus americanus* Pers. "Three-square bulrush"

*Scirpus validus* Vahl "Great bulrush"

*Scleria reticularis* Michaux "Nutrush"

*Scleria triglomerata* Michaux "Tall nutrush"

#### Gramineae/Poaceae

*Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Pogg. "Broomsedge"

*Andropogon gyrans* Ashe var. *stenophyllus* (Hackel) Campbell "Broomsedge"

*Andropogon ternarius* Michaux "Broomsedge"

*Andropogon virginicus* L. "Broomsedge"

*Aristida lanosa* Muhlenb. ex Elliott "Three-awn grass"

*Aristida purpurascens* Poiret "Wire grass"

*Aristida virgata* Trin. "Three-awn grass"

*Arundinaria gigantea* (Walter) Muhlenb. "Giant cane"

*Axonopus affinis* Chase "Carpet grass"

*Briza minor* L. "Quaking grass"

*Bromus unioloides* Kunth "Brome grass"

*Cenchrus echinatus* L. "Sandspur"

*Cenchrus incertus* M. Curtiss "Sandspur"

*Cenchrus longispinus* (Hackel) Fern. "Sandspur"

*Cenchrus tribuloides* L. "Sandspur"

*Chasmanthium sessiliflorum* (Poiret) Yates "Spikegrass"

*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. "Bermuda grass"

*Distichlis spicata* (L.) Greene "Salt grass"

*Echinochloa walteri* (Pursh) Heller "Water grass"

*Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertner "Goose grass"

*Elymus virginicus* L. "Wild rye"

*Eragrostis atrovirens* (Desf.) Trin. ex Steudel "Love grass"

*Eragrostis elliottii* S. Wats. "Love grass"

*Eremochloa ophiuroides* (Munro) Hackel

*Erianthus alopecuroides* (L.) Elliott "Silver plumegrass"

*Erianthus contortus* Baldw. ex Elliott "Bent-awn plumegrass"

*Erianthus giganteus* (Walter) Muhlenb. "Giant plumegrass"

*Eriochloa michauxii* (Poiret) Hitchc. "Cup grass"

*Eustachys petraea* (Sw.) Desv. [*Chloris petraea* Sw.] "Finger grass"

*Hydrochloa caroliniensis* Beauv. "Hydrochloa"

*Melica mutica* Walter "Melic grass"

*Muhlenbergia capillaris* (Lam.) Trin. "Gulf Muhly"

*Oplismenus hirtellus* (L.) Beauv. "Wood grass"

*Panicum amarum* Elliott var. *amarulum* (Hitchc. & Chase) Palmer "Panic grass"

*Panicum anceps* Michaux var. *rhizomatum* (Hitchc. & Chase) Fern. "Panic grass"

*Panicum angustifolium* Elliott "Panic grass"

*Panicum commutatum* Schultes "Panic grass"

*Panicum laxiflorum* Lam. "Panic grass"

*Panicum oligosanthos* Schultes var. *oligosanthos* "Panic grass"

*Panicum ovale* Elliott var. *ovale* "Panic grass"

*Panicum portoricense* Desv. "Panic grass"

*Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *pubescens* (Vasey) Lelong "Panic grass"

*Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *rigidulum* "Panic grass"

*Panicum verrucosum* Muhlenb. "Panic grass"

*Panicum virgatum* L. "Switch grass"

*Paspalum dilatatum* Poiret "Dallis grass"

*Paspalum floridanum* Michaux "Paspalum"

*Paspalum notatum* Flugge var. *saurae* Parodi "Bahia grass"

*Paspalum urvillei* Steudel "Vasey grass"

*Paspalum vaginatum* Swartz "Knot grass"

*Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf. "Rabbitfoot grass"

*Sacciolepis striata* (L.) Nash "Sacciolepis"

*Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michaux) Nash "Little bluestem"

- Setaria corrugata* (Elliott) Schultes "Foxtail grass"  
*Setaria geniculata* (Lam.) Beauv. "Knotroot bristlegrass"  
*Setaria macrosperma* (Scribner & Merr.) Schum. "Foxtail grass"  
*Setaria magna* Grisebach "Giant foxtail"  
*Sorghastrum secundum* (Elliott) Nash "Indian grass"  
*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench [*S. vulgare* Pers.] "Milo"  
*Spartina alterniflora* Loisel "Smooth cordgrass"  
*Spartina bakeri* Merr. "Cordgrass"  
*Spartina patens* (Aiton) Muhlenb. "Saltmeadow cordgrass"  
*Sphenopholis obtusata* (Michaux) Scribner "Wedgegrass"  
*Sporobolus indicus* (L.) R. Br. "Smut grass"  
*Stenotaphrum secundatum* (Walter) Kuntze "St. Augustine grass"  
*Stipa avenacea* L. "Needle grass"  
*Tridens flavus* (L.) Hitchc. "Purpletop"  
*Tripsacum dactyloides* (L.) L. "Gamma grass"  
*Uniola paniculata* L. "Sea oats"  
*Vulpia octoflora* (Walter) Rydb. [*Festuca octoflora* Walter] "Vulpia"  
*Vulpia sciurea* (Nutt.) Henr. [*Festuca sciurea* Nutt.] "Vulpia"

#### Hydrocharitaceae

- Limnobiium spongia* (Bosc) Steudel "Frog's bit"  
*Vallisneria americana* Michaux "Eel grass"

#### Iridaceae

- Iris virginica* L. "Blue flag"  
*Sisyrinchium rosulatum* Michaux "Blue-eyed grass"

#### Juncaceae

- Juncus acuminatus* Michaux "Rush"  
*Juncus bufonius* L. "Toad rush"  
*Juncus dichotomus* Elliott "Rush"  
*Juncus effusus* L. "Soft rush"  
*Juncus elliotii* Chapman "Rush"  
*Juncus marginatus* Rostk. "Rush"  
*Juncus megacephalus* M. Curtis "Rush"  
*Juncus roemerianus* Scheele "Needle rush" "Black rush"  
*Juncus scirpoides* Lam. "Rush"  
*Juncus tenuis* Willd. "Path rush"

#### Lemnaceae

- Lemna minor* L. "Duckweed"  
*Lemna perpusilla* Torrey "Duckweed"  
*Lemna trisulca* L. "Duckweed"  
*Spirodela punctata* (Meyer) Thomps. "Duckmeat"  
*Wolffia columbiana* Karsten "Watermeal"  
*Wolffiella gladiata* (Hegelm.) Hegelm. [*W. floridana* (J. D. Smith) Thomps.] "Mud-midget"

#### Liliaceae [includes Amaryllidaceae]

- Allium bivalve* (L.) Kuntze "False garlic"  
*Hypoxis micrantha* Pollard "Yellow stargrass"

#### Orchidaceae

- Spiranthes grayi* Ames "Little ladies' tresses"

#### Palmae/Arecaceae

- Sabal palmetto* Lodd. ex Schultes "Cabbage palmetto"  
*Serenoa repens* (Bartram) Small "Saw palmetto"

#### Pontederiaceae

- Pontederia cordata* L. "Pickerel weed"

#### Potamogetonaceae

- Potamogeton pusillus* L. "Pondweed"

#### Smilacaceae

- Smilax auriculata* Walter "Greenbrier"  
*Smilax bona-nox* L. "Chinabrier"



*Smilax glauca* Walter "Wild sarsaparilla"

*Smilax laurifolia* L. "Bamboo-vine"

**Typhaceae**

*Typha domingensis* Pers. "Southern cat-tail"

*Typha latifolia* L. "Common cat-tail"

**Xyricaceae**

*Xyris difformis* Chapman var. *difformis* "Yellow-eyed grass"

*Xyris jupicai* Rich "Yellow-eyed grass"

*Xyris platylepis* Chapman "Yellow-eyed grass"

*Xyris smalliana* Nash "Yellow-eyed grass"

**DICOTS/MAGNOLIOPSIDA**

**Amaranthaceae**

*Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Martius) Griseb. "Alligator weed"

*Froelichia floridana* (Nutt.) Moq. "Cottonweed"

**Anacardiaceae**

*Rhus copallina* L. "Winged sumac"

*Toxicodendron radicans* (L.) Kuntze [*Rhus radicans* L.] "Poison ivy"

**Annonaceae**

*Asimina parviflora* (Michaux) Dunal "Dwarf pawpaw"

**Aquifoliaceae**

*Ilex cassine* L. "Dahoon"

*Ilex opaca* L. "American holly"

*Ilex vomitoria* Aiton "Yaupon"

**Araliaceae**

*Aralia spinosa* L. "Hercules club"

**Asclepiadaceae**

*Asclepias lanceolata* Walter "Milkweed"

*Cynanchum angustifolium* Pers. [*C. palustre* (Pursh) A. A. Heller] "Cynanchum"

*Matelea gonocarpa* (Walter) Shinnars "Angle pod"

**Bataceae**

*Batis maritima* L. "Saltwort"

**Bignoniaceae**

*Bignonia capreolata* L. "Cross vine"

**Cabombaceae**

*Brasenia schreberi* Gmelin "Water shield"

**Cactaceae**

*Opuntia humifusa* (Raf.) Raf. [*O. compressa* (Salisb.) Macbr.] "Prickly pear"

*Opuntia pusilla* (Haw.) Haw. "Cactus"

**Caesalpiniaceae [Leguminosae, in part. See: Fabaceae & Mimosaceae]**

*Cassia nititans* L. "Wild sensitive plant"

*Cassia obtusifolia* L. "Sicklepod"

*Cassia occidentalis* L. "Coffee weed"

**Campanulaceae**

*Triodanus perfoliata* (L.) Nieuwl. "Venus' looking-glass"

*Wahlenbergia marginata* (Thunb.) DC. "Wahlenbergia"

**Caprifoliaceae**

*Lonicera sempervirens* L. "Coral honeysuckle"

**Caryophyllaceae**

*Paronychia baldwinii* (Torrey & A. Gray) Fenzl [*P. riparia* Chapman] "Paronychia"

*Sagina decumbens* (L.) Torrey & A. Gray "Pearlwort"

*Silene antirrhina* L. "Sleepy catchfly"

*Stellaria media* (L.) Cyrillo "Common chickweed"

**Ceratophyllaceae**

*Ceratophyllum muricatum* Cham. "Hornwort"

**Chenopodiaceae**

*Chenopodium ambrosioides* L. "Mexican tea"

*Salicornia bigelovii* Torrey "Glasswort"

*Salicornia virginica* L. "Woody glasswort"

*Salsola kali* L. "Saltwort"

#### Cistaceae

*Helianthemum carolinianum* (Walter) Michaux "Frost weed"

*Helianthemum corymbosum* Michaux "Frost weed"

#### Compositae/Asteraceae

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. "Ragweed"

*Aster concolor* L. "Aster"

*Aster tenuifolius* L. "Saltmarsh aster"

*Baccharis angustifolia* Michaux "False willow"

*Baccharis halimifolia* L. "Silverling"

*Bidens cernua* L. "Beggar ticks"

*Borrchia frutescens* (L.) DC. "Sea ox-eye Daisy"

*Cirsium horridulum* Michaux "Bristly thistle"

*Cirsium nuttallii* DC. "Thistle"

*Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. [*Erigeron canadensis* L.] "Horseweed"

*Elephantopus nudatus* Bertoloni "Elephant's foot"

*Elephantopus tomentosus* L. "Elephant's foot"

*Erechtites hieracifolia* (L.) Raf. "Fireweed"

*Erigeron quercifolius* Lam. "Oak-leaf fleabane"

*Eupatorium anomalum* Nash "Boneset"

*Eupatorium capillifolium* (Lam.) Small "Dog fennel"

*Eupatorium jucundum* Greene "Boneset"

*Eupatorium leucolepis* (DC.) Torrey & A. Gray "Boneset"

*Euthamia tenuifolia* (Pursh) Greene "Flat-top goldenrod"

*Gnaphalium obtusifolium* L. "Rabbit tobacco"

*Gnaphalium purpureum* L. [includes *G. falcatum* (Lam.) Torrey & A. Gray] "Cudweed"

*Helianthus annuus* L. "Common sunflower"

*Hieracium gronovii* L. "Hawkweed"

*Iva frutescens* L. "Marsh elder"

*Iva imbricata* Walter "Coastal marsh elder"

*Krigia virginica* (L.) Willd. "Dwarf dandelion"

*Liatris elegans* (Walter) Michaux "Blazing star"

*Liatris graminifolia* Willd. "Blazing star"

*Melanthera nivea* (L.) Small [*M. hastata* Michaux] "Square-stem daisy"

*Mikania scandens* (L.) Willd. "Climbing hempweed"

*Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nutt. [*Heterotheca graminifolia* (Michaux) Shinn.] "Golden aster"

*Pluchea foetida* (L.) DC. "Stinking fleabane"

*Pluchea odorata* (L.) Cass. "Camphorweed"

*Pluchea rosea* Godfrey "Marsh fleabane"

*Pterocaulon pycnostachyum* (Michaux) Elliott "Black root"

*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus* (Walter) DC. "False dandelion"

*Solidago odora* Aiton "Fragrant goldenrod"

*Solidago sempervirens* L. "Goldenrod"

*Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill "Sow thistle"

*Verbesina occidentalis* (L.) Walter "Crown beard"

*Verbesina virginica* L. "Tick seed"

#### Convolvulaceae

*Calystegia sepium* (L.) R. Br. "Hedge bindweed"

*Cuscuta pentagona* Engelm. "Dodder"

*Ipomoea sagittata* Poiret "Beach morning glory"

#### Cruciferae/Brassicaceae

*Cardamine pensylvanica* Muhlenb. ex Willd. "Bitter cress"

*Descurainia pinnata* (Walter) Britton "Tansy mustard"

*Lepidium virginicum* L. "Pepper grass"

#### Ericaceae

*Lyonia lucida* (Lam.) Koch "Fetter bush"

*Vaccinium arboreum* Marshall "Sparkleberry"

*Vaccinium corymbosum* L. "Highbush blueberry"

## Euphorbiaceae

- Chamaesyce hyssopifolia* (L.) Small [*Euphorbia maculata* L.] "Spurge"  
*Cnidioscolus stimulosus* (Michaux) Engelm. & A. Gray "Risky tread softly"  
*Croton punctatus* Jacq. "Beach tea"  
*Euphorbia heterophylla* L. "Painted leaf"  
*Stillingia sylvatica* Garden "Queen's root"

## Fabaceae/Leguminosae [Sec: Mimosaceae and Caesalpiniaceae]

- Centrosema virginianum* (L.) Benth. "Butterfly pea"  
*Crotalaria rotundifolia* (Walter) Gmelin [includes *C. angulata* Miller] "Rabbit bells"  
*Erythrina herbacea* L. "Coral bean"  
*Galactia elliottii* Nutt. "Milk pea"  
*Galactia macreei* M. Curtis "Milk pea"  
*Indigofera caroliniana* Miller "Indigo plant"  
*Lespedeza hirta* (L.) Hornemann "Bush clover"  
*Robinia psuedoacacia* L. "Black locust"  
*Tephrosia floridana* (F. G. Dietr.) C. E. Wood "Hoary pea"  
*Trifolium carolinianum* Michaux "Yellow clover"  
*Vicia acutifolia* Elliott "Sand vetch"  
*Vicia caroliniana* Walter "Carolina vetch"  
*Wisteria sinensis* (Sims) Sweet "Wisteria"

## Fagaceae

- Quercus alba* L. "White oak"  
*Quercus austrina* Small [*Q. sinuata* Walter] "Bluff white oak"  
*Quercus falcata* Michaux "Spanish oak" "Southern red oak"  
*Quercus geminata* Small [included in *Q. virginiana* by some] "Sand live oak"  
*Quercus hemisphaerica* Bartram "Sand laurel oak"  
*Quercus nigra* L. "Water oak"  
*Quercus virginiana* Miller "Live oak"

## Gentianaceae

- Sabatia stellaris* Pursh "Marsh pink"

## Guttiferae/Hypericaceae

- Ascyrum hypericoides* L. [*Hypericum hypericoides* (L.) Crantz] "St. Andrew's cross"  
*Hypericum cistifolium* Lam. "St. John's wort"  
*Hypericum gentianoides* (L.) Britton, Sterns, and Pogg. "Pineweed"

## Hamamelidaceae

- Liquidambar styraciflua* L. "Sweet gum"

## Hippocastanaceae

- Aesculus pavia* L. "Red buckeye"

## Juglandaceae

- Carya glabra* (Miller) Sweet "Pignut"  
*Carya ovalis* (Wang.) Sargent "Small pignut"

## Labiatae/Lamiaceae

- Salvia azurea* Lam. "Blue sage"  
*Salvia coccinea* Buchoz ex Etting "Tropical sage"  
*Salvia lyrata* L. "Lyre-leaf sage"  
*Teucrium canadense* L. "American germander"  
*Trichostema dichotomum* L. "Blue curls"

## Lauraceae

- Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl "Camphor tree"  
*Persea borbonia* (L.) Sprengel "Red bay"  
*Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees "Sassafras"

## Lentibulariaceae

- Utricularia gibba* L. "Bladderwort"  
*Utricularia inflata* Walter "Bladderwort"  
*Utricularia juncea* Vahl "Bladderwort"

## Loganiaceae

- Gelsemium sempervirens* (L.) Aiton f. "Yellow jessamine"  
*Polypremum procumbens* L. "Polypremum"



## Loranthaceae

*Phoradendron flavescens* (Pursh) Nutt. [*P. serotinum* Raf.] M. C. Johnst.] "Mistletoe"

## Lythraceae

*Decodon verticillatus* (L.) Elliott "Swamp loosestrife"

*Rotala ramosior* (L.) Koehne "Toothcup"

## Magnoliaceae

*Magnolia grandiflora* L. "Southern magnolia"

## Malvaceae

*Hibiscus moscheutos* L. "Rose mallow"

*Kosteletskyia virginica* (L.) Presl "Saltmarsh mallow"

## Melastomataceae

*Rhexia mariana* L. "Meadow beauty"

## Meliaceae

*Melia azedarach* L. "China berry"

## Mimosaceae [Leguminosae in part. See: Fabaceae &amp; Caesalpiniaceae]

*Acacia farnesiana* Willd. "Acacia"

*Schrankia microphylla* (Dryand) Macbr. "Sensitive brier"

## Moraceae

*Morus alba* L. "Mulberry"

*Morus rubra* L. "Red mulberry"

## Myricaceae

*Myrica cerifera* L. "Wax myrtle"

## Nelumbonaceae

*Nelumbo lutea* (Willd.) Pers. "Yellow nelumbo"

## Nymphaeaceae

*Nymphaea odorata* Aiton "Water lily"

## Nyssaceae

*Nyssa sylvatica* Marsh. "Black gum"

## Oleaceae

*Forestiera segregata* (Jacq.) Krug. & Urban "Swamp privet"

*Osmanthus americanus* (L.) A. Gray "Devil wood"

## Onagraceae

*Ludwigia leptocarpa* (Nutt.) Hara "Seedbox"

*Ludwigia maritima* Harper "Seedbox"

*Ludwigia palustris* (L.) Elliott "Marsh purslane"

*Oenothera humifusa* Nutt. "Seaside evening primrose"

## Oxalidaceae

*Oxalis corniculata* L. "Creeping lady's sorrel"

*Oxalis stricta* L. "Yellow wood sorrel"

## Phytolaccaceae

*Phytolacca americana* L. "Pokeweed"

## Plantaginaceae

*Plantago virginica* L. "Pale-seeded plantain"

## Platanaceae

*Platanus occidentalis* L. "Sycamore"

## Plumbaginaceae

*Limonium carolinianum* (Walter) Britton "Sea lavender"

## Polygonaceae

*Polygonum hydropiperoides* Michaux "Smartweed"

*Polygonum punctatum* Elliott "Water smartweed"

## Primulaceae

*Samolus valerandi* L. ssp. *parviflorus* (Raf.) Hulten "Water pimpernel"

## Ranunculaceae

*Clematis ligusticifolia* Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray "Clematis"

## Rosaceae

*Prunus caroliniana* Aiton "Carolina cherry laurel"

*Prunus serotina* Ehrhart "Black cherry"

*Pyrus communis* L. "Pear"

*Rubus betulifolius* Small "Blackberry"

## Rubiaceae

- Cephalanthus occidentalis* L. "Buttonbush"  
*Dioda teres* Walter "Poor Joe"  
*Galium hispidulum* Michaux "Bedstraw"  
*Galium tinctorium* L. "Dye bedstraw"  
*Houstonia procumbens* (Gmelin) Standley "Beach houstonia"  
*Mitchella repens* L. "Partridge berry"  
*Oldenlandia uniflora* L. "Oldenlandia"

## Rutaceae

- Citrus aurantium* L. "Sour orange"  
*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis* L. "Hercules' club"

## Salicaceae

- Salix nigra* Marshall "Black willow"

## Sapindaceae

- Sapindus saponaria* L. var. *drummondii* (Hook. & Arn.) L. Benson [*S. marginatus* Willd.] "Soapberry"

## Saururaceae

- Saururus cernuus* L. "Lizard's tail"

## Scrophulariaceae

- Agalinis purpurea* (L.) Pennell "Gerardia"  
*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Pennell "Water hyssop"  
*Gratiola virginiana* (L.) "Hedge hyssop"  
*Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dum.-Cours. "Old field toad flax"  
*Lindernia anagallidea* (Michaux) Pennell "False pimpernel"  
*Micranthemum umbrosum* (J. Gmelin) S. F. Blake "Micranthemum"  
*Verbascum thaspus* L. "Woolly mullein"  
*Veronica arvensis* L. "Speedwell"

## Solanaceae

- Solanum carolinense* L. "Carolina horse nettle"

## Symplocaceae

- Symplocos tinctoria* (L.) L'Her "Horse sugar"

## Umbelliferae/Apiaceae

- Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban "Centella"  
*Hydrocotyle bonariensis* Lam. "Water pennywort"  
*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* L. f. "Water pennywort"  
*Hydrocotyle umbellata* L. "Water pennywort"  
*Spermolepis divaricata* (Walter) Raf. "Spermolepis"

## Urticaceae

- Boehmeria cylindrica* (L.) Sw. "False nettle"

## Verbenaceae

- Callicarpa americana* L. "Beauty berry"  
*Lantana camara* L. "Lantana"  
*Verbena scabra* Vahl. "Vervain"

## Violaceae

- Viola lanceolata* L. "Bog white violet"

## Vitaceae

- Ampelopsis arborea* (L.) Koehne "Pepper vine"  
*Ampelopsis cordata* Michaux "Raccoon grape"  
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planchon "Virginia creeper"  
*Vitis aestivalis* Michaux "Summer grape"  
*Vitis cinerea* Engelm. ex Millardet var. *floridana* Munson "Currant grape"  
*Vitis rotundifolia* Michaux "Muscadine"  
*Vitis vulpina* L. "Frost grape"

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